INDEX

REPORT TO THE URBAN AND RURAL COUNCILS

COMPRISING THE EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT

For the year 1937

Area of combined district (excluding water) 136,293 acres. Registrar General's estimate of population 57,682.

POPULATION AND BIRTH RATE

For the calculation of the Birth Rate for 1937 the Registrar General estimates the population of the East Kent (No. 3) United District as 57,682, and, on this basis, the Birth Rate per thousand was 12·9, compared with 12·9 for 1936. The Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1937 was 14·9 per thousand.

DEATH RATE

For the calculation of the death rate of the resident population in the East Kent (No. 3) United District during 1937, the Registrar General's estimate of the population is 57,682, upon which there was a net Death Rate of 9·7, compared with 10·2 for 1936. The net Death Rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 12·4.

The Registrar General has provided a comparability factor for adjusting local death rates, by which the crude death rate of the area is multiplied in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view with the Death Rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for this purpose. This factor has been used for correcting death rates in the districts in this area.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

The mortality from the chief epidemic diseases in the combined area during 1937 was ·71, and that from the notifiable class of disease (excluding Tuberculosis) to ·65 per thousand of the estimated resident population as against ·40 and ·40 respectively for 1936.

TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality from Tuberculosis during 1937 was equal to ·69 per thousand of the estimated population against ·52 per thousand for 1936.

The rates for the individual districts are shown in Table "B" of the Appendix.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The rate of Infantile Mortality per thousand registered births in the combined district during 1937 was equal to 56, compared with 48 for 1936, and the rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 58, the Still Birth Rate for the United District was ·65 per thousand of the population, the rate for England and Wales was ·60; the rate per thousand births in the East Kent (No. 3) United District was 48.

The Rates for the respective districts are given in Table "A".

NOTIFICATIONS

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, of 1889, the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery) Regulations, 1918, and the Public Health (Acute Poliomylitis, and Acute Encephalitis Lethargica) Regulations, 1919, 242 cases in all were notified in the East Kent (No. 3) United District during 1937 as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	40
Diphtheria	38
Enteric or Paratyphoid Fever	14
Erysipelas	3
Puerperal Fever	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Pneumonia	75
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-
Acute Poliomylitis	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	45
Other forms of Tuberculosis	19
Total	242

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT. YEAR 1937

TABLE "A"

Table Showing Births and Deaths, and Birth and Death Rates, etc. of the Constituent Districts

	Births		Net Civil Deaths		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 popn.	No.	Rate per 1,000 popn.		
URBAN DISTRICTS						
Ashford	298	Popn. 22,510 Rate 13·2	281	Popn. 22,510 Rate 10·5	57	29
Hythe	108	Popn. 8,752 Rate 12·3	98	Popn. 8,752 Rate 8·9	27	52
RURAL DISTRICTS						
East Ashford	113	Popn. 9,033 Rate 12·5	122	Popn. 9,033 Rate 10·3	61	58
Elham	116	Popn. 8,908 Rate 13·0	101	Popn. 8,908 Rate 8·0	51	100
West Ashford	112	Popn. 8,479 Rate 13·2	124	Popn. 8,479 Rate 11·0	80	26
East Kent (No. 3) United District.	747	Popn. 57,682 Rate 12·9	726	Popn. 57,682 Rate 9·7	56	48

Death Rates after adjustment by comparability factor.

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT

TABLE "B"

Cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in each District

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid	Malaria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia
URBAN DISTRICTS									
Ashford	12	16	3	-	2	1	3	-	30
Hythe	-	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	3
RURAL DISTRICTS									
E. Ashford	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Elham	12	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	12
W. Ashford	13	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL	40	38	14	-	3	2	3	-	75

	Encephalitis Lethargica	Anterior Poliomylitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other forms of Tuberculosis
URBAN DISTRICTS					
Ashford	-	2	-	19	7
Hythe	-	-	-	9	2
RURAL DISTRICTS					
E. Ashford	-	-	1	5	4
Elham	-	-	-	6	4
W. Ashford	-	-	-	6	2
TOTAL	-	2	1	45	19

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT. YEAR 1937

TABLE "C"

Deaths from Epidemic and Notifiable Diseases

	Influenza	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever & Para-Typhoid	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Leth.	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population from Epidemic Diseases	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population from Notifiable Diseases (Except Tuberculosis
URBAN												
Ashford	17	3	-	-	-	-	17	-	1	1	·84	·88
Hythe	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	·34	Nil
RURAL												
E. Ashford	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	·77	·33
Elham	7	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	1·01	·56
W. Ashford	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	·35	1·17
E. Kent (No. 3) United	34	3	-	-	-	-	35	-	4	3	·71	·65

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	Tuberculosis of Resp. System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population: Resp. System	Other Forms	Total
URBAN					
Ashford	13	2	·57	·08	·66
Hythe	6	2	·68	·22	·91
RURAL					
E. Ashford	6	2	·66	·22	·88
Elham	4	1	·44	·11	·56
W. Ashford	4	-	·47	-	·47
E. Kent (No. 3) United District	33	7	·57	·12	·69

The health of the constituent districts of the East Kent (No. 3) United Area was maintained at a good standard in 1937.

Ashford Urban and West Ashford had the highest birth rates, namely 13·2, and the lowest birth rate was again in the Hythe Borough, 12·3. West Ashford had the highest death rate, namely 11, the lowest was in the Elham Rural District, namely 8. The birth rate for England and Wales was 14·9, and the death rate 12·4 for 1937. The lowest Infantile Mortality Rate occurred in the Hythe Borough, namely 27 per thousand births registered. The highest rate in West Ashford was 80 per thousand births registered. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the United District was, however, very satisfactory at 56 per thousand births registered, compared with 48 for the previous year; the rate for England and Wales was 58.

Scarlet Fever was again the most prevalent notifiable disease, 40 cases were notified against 59 for the previous year. Thirty-eight cases of Diphtheria were notified against 16 for the previous year, which was a considerable increase. With regard to Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid Fever, 14 cases were notified against 6 in the previous year; 75 cases of Pneumonia were reported against 78 in the previous year. There were 2 cases of Acute Poliomylitis, and 1 Ophthalmia Neonatorium only. Three cases of Puerperal Fever, against 5 in the previous year, and 3 of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Forty-five cases of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, against 43, and 19 other forms of Tuberculosis against 12.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis were 40 against 30 in the previous year, and the Tuberculosis death rate was ·69 per thousand of the estimated population, against ·52.

ASHFORD URBAN (1937)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the District)

Area (in acres)	5,657 acres.
Population	(R.G.'s estimate of population for 1937) 22,510
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to the rate books	6,569
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate	£149,311 £574

Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.

Ashford is a town with a large cattle market. Some of the inhabitants are agricultural workers, but the largest employer of labour is the Southern Railway Company; also there are saw mills, printing works, brick works, a tannery, steam laundry, and wheel works, and an underwear factory. The occupations of the inhabitants are mostly healthy in character.

Extent of Unemployment

The average weekly number of the population given as unemployed for the three Ashford Districts which are administered together, was 340 or less than 1% of the population in the three districts.

Vital Statistics

Estimated population 22,510

		Totals	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	285	155	130	Birth rate per 1,000 of the resident estimated population 13.2
	Illegitimate	13	6	7	
	Total	298	161	137	
Still Births	Legitimate	8	5	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 29
	Illegitimate	1	-	1	
	Total	9	5	4	
Deaths		281	144	137	

		Deaths	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Puerperal Sepsis	1	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population after correction. 10.5
	Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	
	Total	1	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and still) births 3.2

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year	All infants per 1,000 live births ..	57
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	59
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	39
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)..	1
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs of age)	1

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy — There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy

Unemployment, etc. — Many of the parents in unemployed families still deny themselves for the sake of the children, but there is no evidence otherwise that unemployment has exercised any significant influence on the health of the children.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT, 1937

Causes of death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Diphtheria	2	1
Influenza	9	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	10	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	19	20
Diabetes	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	6	13
Heart Disease	29	36
Aneurysm	2	0
Other circulatory diseases	7	11
Bronchitis	4	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	7
Other diseases of the Respiratory system	2	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Diarrhoea	1	0
Appendicitis	1	0
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-
Other diseases of liver	0	1
Other digestive diseases	4	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8	2
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	6	3
Senility	4	3
Suicide	0	3
Other violence	4	2
Other defined diseases	12	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	144	137

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Public Health Officers of the authority.

Name	Qualifications, etc.	Other offices held
MacDougall, D. (M.O.H.)	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District.
Harland, H. J. (Sanitary Inspector).	Cert. R.S.I. M.S.I. Holds Meat Inspector's Certificate	Inspector under Shops Acts and Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.
Hosken, E. (Asst. Sanitary Inspector).	Cert S.I.B. M.S.I.A., ARSan.I. Holds Meat Inspector's Certificate.	
Willmore, S. (Miss)	S.R.N., C.M.R. Health visitor's Certificate.	Whole time for Ashford U.D.C.
Rogers, H. (Miss)	S.R.N., C.M.R. Health visitor's Certificate	Whole time for Ashford U.D.C.
Bentley, R. J.	M.B.	Part time Superintendent of Infectious Hospital
Scott, E.	M.B.	Part time M.O. at Maternity Centre
MacFarlane, W. K.) Prentice, S.)	L.D.S. L.D.S.	Part time Dentist to Maternity Centre.

Laboratory Facilities

(a) These examinations are carried out at the K.C.C. Laboratory at Maidstone when required.

Ambulance Facilities

(b) For Infectious cases: one motor ambulance
" non-infectious cases and accidents: one motor ambulance (St. John's)
" maternity cases: St. John's ambulance
The ambulance service provided is adequate.

Nursing in the home

(c) General 5 district nurses provided by the Ashford District Nursing Association. All of them are qualified midwives.
For non-notifiable infectious diseases the Health Visitor will be employed when necessary

Clinic and Treatment Centres

(d)

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by
Maternity & Child Welfare	Station Road, Ashford. Church Road, & Gladstone Road, Willesborough.	Rooms for consultations, etc.	Ashford U.D.C.
Ante-natal Clinic	Station Road	do.	Ashford U.D.C.

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by
School Clinic	14 Canterbury Road	Rooms for consultations, etc.	Kent C.C.
Tuberculosis Clinic	11 Barrow Hill	do.	do.
Venereal Disease Clinic	do.	do.	do.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Station Road	do.	do.

Hospitals (e)

Name	Situation	Purpose	No. of beds	Management	Nurses, etc.
Warren Lane Hospital	Warren Lane	Infectious Diseases	12 Scarlet Fever 19 Diphtheria 9 Enteric	Committee of Local Authority	1 Med. Supd. 1 Sister 3 Nurses
		In addition to the present wards for the treatment of infectious diseases, 8 cubicles and a new Hostel for the Nurses have been built.			
Bethersden	Bethersden	Smallpox	Total 12 6 reserved for Urban District	West Ashford R.D.C. and M.O.H.	Superintended by M.O.H.
		Arrangements are being made to treat Smallpox cases at Hollingbourne under the Kent C.C. scheme for the treatment of Infectious Diseases. All infectious cases, except Smallpox, from the East and West Ashford Rural Districts are now treated at Warren Lane in the Urban District, the K.C.C. scheme is not quite ready.			
Ashford Hospital	Kings Avenue	General		Hospital Committee	

Consultant for any particular disease is employed when necessary.

Patients in the Ashford Area use the Ashford Hospital, the Hospital at Canterbury and the Eye Hospital at Maidstone, also the Clinics established by the County Council.

No. of Midwives practising in the Area	Eight
Midwives	In connection with the subsidising of Midwives by the Local Authority, the Local Authority have agreed to pay up to £2. 2. 0 to qualified Midwives who are willing to act as monthly nurses as circumstances render this necessary. The Ashford District Nursing Association now employ five midwives under a provident scheme.
(i) Maternal Mortality	The M.O.H. will personally investigate cases of maternal mortality and puerperal fever. The medical men in the town have been invited to use the maternity centre for ante-natal work. The Ashford U.D.C. will pay 5/- for ante-natal reports with reference to uninsured women.
(ii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children	The A.U.D.C. has arranged for the admission of expectant mothers to one or other of the nursing homes in the district, where the patient's own home is found to be unsuitable for any reason such as overcrowding, sanitary defects, etc.
(iii) Health Visitors	The Health Visitors visit regularly the children between the age of one and five years, and this appears to be sufficient for the purpose of supervising these children, and 1511 visits have been made to these children during 1937, also 1571 total visits were paid to children under one year.
(iv) Children's and Young Persons Act, 1908 and 1932	The Health Visitor is appointed for the purpose of administering this Act, and there were thirty-nine children on the register in 1937. These are constantly visited, and a quarterly report made to the Maternity Committee with regard to them.
(v) Orthopaedic Treatment	During 1937, 472 attendances of children were made for treatments at the Kent C.C. Orthopaedic Clinic at the expense of the Council under arrangements made for the attendance of cases requiring attention due to crippling conditions at the Clinic held in Ashford by the Kent County Council.

Maternity and Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927

There were no new applications for the Registration of Maternity and Nursing Homes in 1937.

There are now four Maternity and Nursing Homes in the district, these are visited and inspected by the M.O.H. from time to time and have found to be satisfactorily managed.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) Water

There is a pure supply from the wells and adits on Henwood farm, situated in the Eastern part of the town. The capacity of the adits is about 400,000 gallons.

The quality of this water is very good, and four analyses were made during the year, and the analyist reported that the water was of excellent organic quality containing a small sediment of oxide of iron.

As there was not a sufficient quantity derived from the wells at Henwood, arrangements were made to acquire a further supply. The new pumping station and reservoir was finished and opened for supplying the public in August, 1936, and water is now being drawn from this source to an extent of about 200,000 gallons per day. A softening plant was also installed at this station (Clark's process); this is considered a satisfactory supply for the old Urban District.

The Willesborough district is supplied from the Hinxhill pumping station and reservoir at Broomfields, and Kennington is supplied by the Mid Kent Water Company. These supplies are of good quality.

Arrangements have been made for bacteriological samples of water from each of the water supplies in Ashford to be examined in the County Bacteriological Laboratory, every month for a time, and due to somewhat unsatisfactory reports with regard to two of the sources of supply, certain alterations and improvements will be made which it is hoped will render these supplies above suspicion.

Distribution of Water

Number of houses in the Urban District	6,569
Number using town water	5,919
Number using wells	118
Number using Mid Kent Water Company's supply	532

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage

Most of the houses are connected with the sewers. The 399 which are not connected are situated in the outlying parts of the district, and are provided with closets, privies, earth-closets, or pail closets. The sewage flows from the main part of the town by gravitation to the works at Bybrook, which are situated near the river Stour. The sewage from South Ashford (the lower part of the town), after screening, is now pumped directly into the sewage works, when the whole of the sewage then runs into the settling tanks, afterwards being conveyed on to the filters, from thence into the humus tanks, after which the effluent from these tanks goes into the river Stour.

Kennington and Willesborough

The scheme for the drainage of Kennington is now in hand, and the work proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and, with regard to Willesborough, the scheme approved of by the Ministry of Health has now been commenced.

Rivers and Streams

After the drainage plans for South Willesborough improvements have been carried out it is hoped there will be no pollution in any streams in the district.

(i) Closet Accommodation

Wash down pedestal water closets ..	6,222
Short hopper closets	132
Long hopper closets	698

Of these, approximately 7,009 are fitted with flushing apparatus, and 43 are hand flushed.

There are 30 trough closets.

Number converted to water carriage system during recent years - 4 - but in the near future a large number of conversions are expected in Kennington when the drainage scheme is developed.

(ii) Public Cleansing

(a) <u>The method of collecting dry house refuse</u>

(b) <u>The method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies</u>

The refuse is collected by a contractor

(c) <u>The method of disposing of dry house refuse</u>

By burning in the destructer, but at Kennington and Willesborough the method is dumping

(d) <u>The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies</u>

The contractor now disposes of this

(e) <u>The method of cleansing cesspools</u>

The tenants make their own arrangements with a contractor and the Council

(f) <u>Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents</u>

The contractor also disposes of the cesspool contents at the sewage works

URBAN DISTRICT OF ASHFORD (1937)

III. Sanitary Inspection of Area	No. in District	No. of visits in 1937	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	13	22	9	9
(a) Dairies	43	102	16	16
Slaughter-houses (Registered / (Licensed	11 / 2	628) / 122)	23	23
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	63	137	17	17
Offensive Trades	9	26	2	2
Common lodging houses	1	4	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	-	-	-	-
Factories / Workshops / Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	73 / 96 / 4	) 189)	9	9

Nuisances and defects remedied during the year (other than those enumerated in the above tabulation).

Overcrowding	1	Refuse Receptacles	112
Keeping of Animals	8	Tents, vans and sheds	1
Hop-pickers' Camp	0	Smoke nuisances	3
Sanitary Accommodation		Yard Paving	9
(a) Insufficient	37		
(b) Defective	15	Dampness	131
Drainage		Roofs and rain water pipes ..	52
(a) Re-constructed ..	11		
(b) Repaired	18	Floors	26
(c) Cleansed	54		
		Walls and Ceilings	75
Cesspools			
(a) Abolished	0	Windows and Ventilation ..	63
(b) Repaired	2		
		Baths, Lavatory basins and sinks	23
Offensive accumulations ..	5		
		Water supplies	12
Miscellaneous	46		

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 6058

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

Approximate number of separate premises in area 6569

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.s into drainage system ..	6,118	W.C.s into cesspools	311
Earth closets or privy middens	22	Pail closets	118

Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies .. 118

No. of notices served - Statutory	3	Informal	282
No. of houses, etc. disinfected	248	Batches of clothing	96

Legal proceedings and results:- Proceedings were taken against a Fried Fish Shop as an offensive trade, and the owner was fined £1.

Amount of food condemned during the year (Please include approximate weight of items which have not been weighed): 6 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs., 5 lbs. (Including 9 carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis.)

(IV.) Any action taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the ventilation and temperature of Shops, and to sanitary conveniences.

Shops — All shops in the district have been inspected for the above defects, and those found have been remedied.

(V.) Smoke Abatement — Three nuisances were abated.

(VI.) Swimming Baths and Pools — There are three public baths in the Urban district. They will all be examined with regard to the purity of the water before the bathing season every year.

(VII.) (1) The number of (a) Council houses found infested: 28. (b) Other houses: 38, and (c) disinfested: 89.

(2) All paper and loose plaster is stripped from the walls; all door mouldings, skirtings, etc. are loosened or removed, and the house thoroughly sprayed with insectide.

Eradication of bed bugs — (3) All beddings, etc. is removed to the Council's Steam Disinfection Chamber from the old house, disinfested and removed to the Council house. All furniture is thoroughly inspected, and where necessary an insectide is used, this is done in the old house before removal to the Council house.

(4) All disinfestations are carried out by the Public Health Department of the Ashford Urban District Council.

(5) Houses found to be infested are visited at regular intervals afterwards and disinfestation carried out if required.

Schools — The sanitary condition and the water supply of all the schools except the private schools, is supervised by the Kent Education Committee. The water supply of the schools is good, also the sanitary condition. Whooping Cough and Chickenpox were prevalent during the year, but it was not found necessary to close any school.

SECTION D - HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937 (Ashford Urban)

(1) Inspection of dwelling-houses

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 243

Number of inspections made for that purpose.. .. 510

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 107

Number of inspections made for that purpose.. .. 374

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. 223

(2) Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 221

(3) Action under Statutory Powers

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.)

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year 1

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 1

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 9

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year 0

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year 28

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. 194

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding 0

(8) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property .. 0
(b) To provide additional accommodation 50 approx.

(9) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:- There are 250 applications for Council Houses, but many of these are already tenants of private houses and wish to change to a Council House for reasons of rent, economy, etc.

All unsatisfactory property which was scheduled under the Housing Acts, has been dealt with.

All overcrowding revealed by the census has been abated with one exception.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	75	2	-
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	110	1	-
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	4	-	-
Total	189	3	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:- *				
Want of cleanliness ..	3	3	-	-
Want of ventilation ..	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (Insufficient	3	3	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	-	-	-	-
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	-	-	-	-
Total	9	9	-	-

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers in unwholesome premises; Nil.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

There is a good and sufficient supply of wholesome milk, mostly imported from the surrounding rural areas. There are 13 cowsheds, 5 milk shops, and 25 dairies in the district, and all have been frequently inspected under the milk and dairies orders 1925 and 1926.

23 samples of milk for bacteriological examination were sent to the County Laboratory, and reports on the whole were satisfactory, viz:- 19 for Accredited, 2 for Tuberculin Tested, and 2 for Pasteurised Milk.

(b) Meat and Other Foods

Carcases were regularly inspected at the time of slaughter or soon afterwards. Shops, stores or vehicles in the market and throughout the town where food is stored or kept have been frequently examined, and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Ashford Market was regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1937

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	335	77	96	1896	2378
Number inspected	316	77	88	1858	2378
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	5	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	11	1	8	14
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2·21	14·28	1·13	0·7	0·67
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	2	7	-	-	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	24	-	-	83
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2·21	4·02	-	-	4·08

(c) Adulteration

The Kent County Council administers the food and drugs (Adulteration) Act, etc., etc.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of food

All examinations of food are carried out at the Kent County Council Laboratory at Maidstone.

(e) Nutrition

No information on nutrition was disseminated during 1937.

(f) Shellfish

There are no Shellfish beds or layings in the district.

SECTION F - INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Sixteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1937 against 2 in the previous year. Eight of these were children attending school; 3 were children under school age, and 5 of the notified cases were adults. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Three deaths occurred from this disease during the year, a young child admitted at the end of January who died the day after admittance to the Isolation Hospital, and a school child in the middle of July died 9 days after being admitted to hospital. The third death was a child under school age, subject to convulsions - this patient died 6 days after admission to hospital. The majority of the children of school age probably contracted the disease during attendance at school as no defective sanitary conditions likely to cause disease were found in the houses where the patients resided.

Diphtheria

In the case of the adults notified, the first one notified in February was a patient admitted from Ashford General Hospital who belonged to Lydd. Three adults were notified in April, and 2 of them were carriers admitted from the Ashford General Hospital, and the third was a youth who probably contracted the disease at his work. One adult was notified in July, and this occurred in a person who has previously suffered from tonsils which probably rendered the patient more susceptible. An adult notified in November has been in a Maidstone Hospital for 3 weeks, and was removed to the Ashford Isolation Hospital as his residence was in Ashford.

Scarlet Fever

Twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were notified against 20 in 1936. One case occurred in a child under school age in May, one in June, and one in August who was admitted from the Ashford General Hospital, the home address being Tenterden. An adult was notified in September - probably the disease was contracted during his occupation, and 3 children of school age were notified in October, and one of these probably contracted the disease outside the district, having recently returned from her home in London. An adult, notified in November, was an attendant at an institution in the district, and no possible source of the disease was discovered. A school child also was notified in November, the origin was indefinite. With regard to the 2 school children notified in December, no likely source was discovered and the same applied to an adult notified in the same month.

Typhoid Fever

Three cases of Typhoid were notified, one in June - the patient had not partaken of anything likely to cause the disease, and the house where the patient resided was in good order. Both cases that occurred in July were adults, one employed at a Garage and the other as a labourer at the Sewage Works, but it was not possible to identify any particular article partaken of as the cause of the disease.

Puerperal Fever

A case of Puerperal Fever was notified in May - the woman was removed to the Isolation Hospital, but died there three days after removal. The Nurse in this case had to be prevented from attending other cases for several months.

Puerperal Pyrexia

In July 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, but the illness soon ended by the recovery of the patients. One of these cases was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Another case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in December, this patient also eventually did well.

Acute Poliomylitis

Two cases of Acute Poliomylitis were notified, one in September, a school child who died in the Isolation Hospital a week after the onset of the disease. The other case was notified in November, a child attending school, but this case showed improvement and was removed to the General Hospital for electrical treatment.

Erysipelas

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified, one in April, an adult admitted to the General Hospital from the Cranbrook district who died in the hospital, and the second case notified in September was rather a serious case, and was removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment and eventually recovered.

Pneumonia

Thirty cases of Pneumonia were notified against 35 in the previous year 17 deaths occurred from this disease.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases

With regard to non-notifiable Infectious diseases, Whooping Cough, Chickenpox and Mumps, and one or two cases of Rubella were notified in the first half of the year, and the average number of Influenza cases occurred early in the year and 17 deaths were registered from this disease.

No cases of non-notifiable Infectious diseases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, and the usual school intimations were received with respect to these diseases, and in addition a certain number of cases of Impetigo were notified.

Examination of Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens

Pathological and Bacteriological work is carried out at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, and specimens are frequently sent to the Laboratory, especially in cases of Diphtheria, also of cases suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Immunization

No action has been taken so far to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever in Hospitals or schools in the district, nor has any use been made so far of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

Smallpox

No cases of Smallpox were notified during 1937 in the Ashford Urban District.

Other Diseases

There were no cases of Anthrax, jaundice, undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or Psittacosis in the district. Cases of Rheumatic Fever receive treatment at the local General Hospital when considered necessary.

ASHFORD URBAN

Notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1937

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	12	-
Diphtheria	16	16	3
Enteric (including Paratyphoid)	3	3	-
Meningcoccal Meningitis	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever ..	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	2	-
Erysipelas	2	2	1
Pneumonia	30	1	17
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	1	1
	69	38	23

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneu-monia	Erysi-pelas	Acute Polio-myelitis
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
1 - 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3 - 4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
4 - 5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
5 - 10	6	5	-	-	-	2	-	1
10 - 15	2	2	-	-	-	4	-	1
15 - 20	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
20 - 35	2	4	2	1	3	4	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneu-monia	Erysi-pelas	Acute Polio-myelitis
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1 - 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
20 - 35	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

ASHFORD URBAN

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	3	1	1	2	3	-	-	-
45	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	11	8	3	4	10	3	1	1

No non-notified tuberculosis deaths were discovered. Tuberculosis is now well notified in the area.

Prevention of blindness

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of any persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the ophthalmic hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, by their medical adviser.

Tuberculosis

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

HYTHE BOROUGH (1937)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the District)

Area (in acres)	3,100
Population	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1937) 8,752
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1937 according to the Rate Books)	2,629
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate.	£94,429 £365
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	Persons of private means, a certain number of fishermen, a brewery and a laundry, lodging houses, a school of Musketry. The occupations of the inhabitants are healthy in character.
Extent of unemployment	There was during 1937 a weekly average of 120 unemployed of the population of 8,752.

Vital Statistics — Estimated Population 8,752.

		Totals	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	105	47	58	Birth Rate (R.G.'s)
	Illegitimate	3	2	1	12·3
		108	49	59	
Still Births	Legitimate	5	2	3	Rate per 1,000 total
	Illegitimate	1	1	-	live and still births
		6	3	3	52
Deaths		98	61	37	Death rate per 1,000 of the resident population after correction 8·9

Deaths from Puerperal Causes		Deaths	
	Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	
	Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) Nil
	Total	Nil	

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age	All infants per 1,000 live births..	27
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	19
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year	There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which requires comment.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy

There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment

There was no evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HYTHE BOROUGH, 1937

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	5	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0	2
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	8	11
Diabetes	1	0
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	1
Heart Disease	15	10
Aneurysm	-	-
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	2
Bronchitis	4	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	-	-
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	1	0
Appendicitis	3	0
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	-	-
Other digestive diseases	2	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	0
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	1	-
Senility	2	0
Suicide	1	0
Other violence	3	1
Other defined diseases	7	4
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	61	37

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Name	Qualifications	Other offices held
MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District
Plim, J.	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Certified Meat Inspector	None

Laboratory Facilities

(a) The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs.

Ambulance Facilities

(b) (1) For infectious cases: one motor ambulance provided by Folkestone
(2) For non-infectious and ambulance cases: one motor ambulance
(3) Maternity cases: None

Nursing in the home

(c) (1) General: None
(2) Infectious diseases: None

(d) A Maternity Centre with clinic is established at Prospect Road, Hythe. Controlled by the Kent County Council.

Hospitals

(e) Name	Situation	Purposes	No. of beds	Management
Infectious Hospital	None	The Borough of Hythe sends infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital at Folkestone.		
Smallpox		An arrangement has been come to with Dover Borough to isolate any Smallpox cases occurring in Hythe after the County Council have settled their scheme.		

Particulars with regard to the General Hospital were given in 1930. The Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, is mostly used by the inhabitants.

Co-operation between L.A. and Voluntary Hospitals

The hospital provision in the district appears to be adequate. The Local Authority co-operates by subscribing to the hospital by Hospital days, etc.

The Hythe Borough Council is not a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. The Hythe Borough Council is not the supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. These duties are carried out by the County Council.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The water supply of the Borough is derived from the Council's works at Bluehouse, in the parish of Saltwood, 2½ miles North of the town. The water is drawn from a well 182 feet deep and 9 feet in diameter, sunk in Folkestone beds of lower greensand.

The service reservoir is situated on Tolsford Hill 428 feet above ordnance datum and 100 feet above the highest part of the Borough. This reservoir has a capacity of 120,000 gallons. There is also an auxiliary supply from the Blackrock springs at Horn Street.

The West Hythe Water supply extension was carried out in 1927. The water is analysed quarterly, and at other times if thought necessary, and during the year reports have been good generally.

Drainage and Sewage

All the houses in the district are connected with the drainage system except at West Hythe. A few houses in the West Hythe area have to be drained to cesspools. The Council have now put in drainage for the Palmar estate, and a certain number of Council houses have been built adjacent to this estate. These have also been drained and the effluent discharged into the sea.

Rivers and Streams

There is no pollution of streams in this district.

Closet Accommodation

Water closets with waste preventing flushing cisterns are the only type allowed in this Borough. There are some 2629 water closets in the town; of these 63 W.C.'s discharge into cesspools, 7 pail closets and 2 earth closets. There were no conversions to the water carriage system during the year.

Public Cleansing

(a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse
House refuse in the Borough is collected by the Council's employees once a week.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies
There are very few earth closets and privies, and the tenants of the houses are required to dispose of the contents.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse
Dry house refuse is conveyed to the destructor in the Dymchurch Road and burnt.

(d) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools
By pumping out.

(e) The Disposal of Cesspool Contents
Disposed of on adjacent land.

URBAN DISTRICT OF HYTHE (1937)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1937	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	7	45	5	5
(a) Dairies	25	307	11	11
Slaughter-houses (Registered / (Licensed	Nil / Nil	289	A Public Slaughter-house is provided.	
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	16	397	4	4
Offensive Trades	Nil	-	-	-
Common lodging houses	Nil	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	Nil	-	-	-
Factories	16	36	2	2
Workshops	37	49	3	3
Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	Nil	-	-	-

Nuisances and Defects Remedied During the Year (Other than those Enumerated in the Above Tabulation

Overcrowding	12	Refuse Receptacles	60
Keeping of Animals	1	Tents, Vans and Sheds	10
Hop-pickers' Camp	-	Smoke Nuisances	-
Sanitary Accommodation		Yard Paving	2
(a) Insufficient	2		
(b) Defective	5	Dampness	14
Drainage		Roofs and rain water pipes	11
(a) Re-constructed	4		
(b) Repaired	9	Floors	9
(c) Cleansed	12		
		Walls and Ceilings	16
Cesspools			
(a) Abolished	27	Windows and Ventilation	9
(b) Repaired	3		
		Baths, Lavatory Basins and sinks	12
Offensive Accumulations	4		
		Water Supplies	9
Miscellaneous	8		

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 1841

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2638

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.'s into drainage system ..	2566	W.C.'s into cesspools	63
Earth closets or privy middens	2	Pail closets	7

Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies .. 15

No. of notices served - Statutory	35	Informal	83
Number of houses, etc. disinfected	40	Batches of clothing	24

Legal proceedings and results:- Nil.

Amount of food condemned during the year (Please include approximate weight of items which have not been weighed):- 3 tons, 12 cwts, 3 qrs, 7 lbs. (Including 57 carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis.)

(IV.) Shops Act, 1934 — Any action during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences:- No action found necessary.

(V.) Smoke Abatement — Any action taken with a view to the abatement of any nuisance from smoke? Any co-operative action with industry? Nil.

(VI.) Swimming Baths and Pools — There are none in the Hythe Borough.

(VII.) Eradication of Bed Bugs

(1) Number of (a) Council Houses: 5
(b) Other Houses: 13
found to be infested and disinfested.

(2) Methods employed in bug disinfestation:- Fumigating with "Cimex" blocks, or spraying with insectide after loosening skirtings, door mouldings, etc.

(3) Methods employed for insuring that the belongings of the tenants are free from vermin before removing to Council houses:- Inspection of tenants' old houses and effects before removal, and treatment by one of the above methods if found infested.

(4) Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the local authority or by contractor:- By the local authority.

(5) Measures taken to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansimg :- "Cimex" is used for this purpose.

Schools — The sanitary condition and water supply of the elementary schools are fairly good. They are under the control of the Kent Education Committee.

SECTION D - HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937 (Hythe Borough)

(1) Inspection of dwelling-houses

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 114

Number of inspections made for that purpose 613

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 39

Number of inspections made for that purpose 86

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 35

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 83

(2) Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 91

(3) Action under Statutory Powers

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By Owners 5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

Special Note Three dwelling-houses, in respect of which Section 9 Notice had been served, were vacated for subsequent demolition on undertaking received, from owners and transferred.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By Owners 5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 8

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.)

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year .. 2

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 2

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 14

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year 2

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year 9

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases 88

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding 0

(8) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property 40
(b) To provide additional accommodation approx. 12

(9) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:- Overcrowding among the large families has been dealt with by conversion of Cinque Ports Avenue houses into four and five bedroomed houses, and transferring families. Remaining cases of overcrowding will be abated in the New Clearance Area Scheme.

BOROUGH OF HYTHE, 1937

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	36	-	-
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	49	-	-
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	-	-	-
Total	85	-	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Number of Defects: Remedied (3)	Number of Defects: Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:- *				
Want of cleanliness ..	3	3	-	-
Want of ventilation ..	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-
Want of drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Other nuisances	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (Insufficient	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation (Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)	-	-	-	-
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers in unwholesome premises: Nil.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There is a plentiful supply of wholesome milk coming into the district from the surrounding rural areas. There are within the Borough, 9 cowkeepers, 14 retail purveyors of milk, and 6 milk shops.

Twenty-one samples of ordinary milk were sent for examination for Tuberculous Infection to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. One sample showed evidence of infection, and action was taken by the County Veterinary Officer under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

One sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, was found to comply with the prescribed conditions.

Seventy-one samples of milk were examined at the Sanitary Inspector's Office by the Gerber and Reductase-Fermentation tests. Ten samples were found to be below standard, and advice and assistance were given to retailers and producers as to the remedy of deficiencies found.

Meat and other foods

Stores, shops, and stalls in the district were regularly inspected under the Meat Regulations of 1924, and carcases are inspected at the public abattoir at the time of slaughter, or soon after, on notice given by the butcher; the public abattoir has been found an acquisition for the district, and all the butchers in the district now use it.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1937

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	56	46	187	687	937
Number inspected	54	46	181	641	916
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	5	-	26	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	9·3	13	-	3·7	·2
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned		10			4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		7			36
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	37	-	-	4·2

The "Anestystun" Electric Humane Stunners, installed three years ago, continue to give every satisfaction.

The quantity of unsound, diseased or unwholesome meat condemned and destroyed under Sections 116 and 119 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 28 Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890 was as follows:- 3 tons, 12 cwts, 3 qrs, 7 lbs, including 57 carcases or parts condemned on account of tuberculosis.

Adulteration — The Kent County Council administer the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, under the Milk and Artificial Cream Regulations, etc., etc.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food — This is carried out where necessary at Maidstone in the County Laboratory. Milk samples are frequently sent for examination, and other food when required.

Nutrition — No steps have been taken to disseminate knowledge on nutrition.

Shellfish — There are no shellfish beds in the Hythe District.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria — Four cases of Diphtheria were notified, the first case in February was a school child who had removed to the district from London, and had been discharged from hospital after Scarlet Fever a fortnight before being notified with Diphtheria, and this was probably a case of mixed infection contracted outside the district. There were 2 cases notified in September, the first one at a time when there were no cases at all in the Borough, and no probable cause could be traced. The second case in September was an adult who had been in contact with a notified case in a Rural district in North Kent. The single case notified in December was a school child living in one of the Council houses, and probably contracted the illness during attendance at school, as there were no insanitary defects on the premises, nor had the child been in contact with any previous case.

Enteric Fever — Seven cases of Enteric Fever, and 1 of Paratyphoid Fever, were notified during the year. The first case was notified in February, and was an adult employed in Folkestone, and after intensive enquiries, no probable source was discovered in Hythe, and further enquiries in Folkestone there also, it was reported that no source could be discovered. Six of the other cases were notified in August, and they were all removed to the Folkestone Isolation Hospital, where they were visited by the M.O.H., and four of them were considered to be definite Enteric cases on clinical symptoms, but apparently no definite corroboration was received by taking Widal Tests for the examination of stools. One of the cases notified was a very young child. This was probably a case of mistake in diagnosis, and the same thing applies to an adult notified with Paratyphoid Fever. Three of the cases notified during the hot weather

have been in the habit of bathing frequently in the sea, and after excluding all other possible sources such as milk, water, icecream, etc., of which some of the patients had partaken, it seems at least possible that sewage discharging into the sea both at Hythe, Sandgate and Folkestone, might have been a possible source of the disease, and the attention of the County Council, having been drawn to this possibility, it was suggested by them that samples of the sea-water should be taken for analysis, and this was done, but the only results reported were the organisms found were not typical B. Coli.

Puerperal Sepsis

One case of Puerperal Sepsis was notified in March, following Incomplete Abortion, and was admitted to hospital, and afterwards recovered.

Pneumonia

Three cases of Pneumonia were notified - 1 in January, and 2 in April. A very small number of cases of Pneumonia appear to occur in Hythe, as very few notifications are ever received in this district.

Malaria, Dysentery, etc.

No Malaria or Dysentery were reported during the year.

Infectious cases notified in Hythe are sent, when necessary, to the Folkestone Isolation Hospital, under an agreement made under the County Scheme for the treatment of Infectious Diseases. A certain number are treated at home where satisfactory Isolation is possible

Smallpox

There was no Smallpox in the district in 1937. There is an agreement for the treatment of Smallpox in the Dover Borough Smallpox Hospital, when the Kent County Council Scheme is ready.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases

A few cases of Whooping Cough and Measles occurred in 1937. No deaths occurred from these diseases.

Other Diseases

No locally contracted anthrax, epidemic, jaundice or psittacosis were reported.

School Intimations

School intimations are found useful, particularly as evidence of the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases.

Immunization

No action has been taken so far to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria, or to apply the Dick test against Scarlet Fever.

No action has been taken so far with regard to the use of Measles serum.

HYTHE BOROUGH

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During 1937

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Diphtheria	4	4	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	8	8	-
Puerperal Fever	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
	16	13	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
10 - 15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

DEATHS

There were no deaths from notifiable infectious diseases in Hythe in 1937, and only two deaths from influenza in the epidemic disease group.

HYTHE BOROUGH

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
35	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	5	1	1	5	1	0	2

No non-notified deaths were discovered. Tuberculosis is now well notified in the area.

Prevention of blindness

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, by their medical adviser.

Tuberculosis

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL (1937)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area)

Area (in acres)	51,398
Population	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1937) 9,033
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate book (end of 1937)	2,883
Rateable value of district and sum represented by penny rate	£37,600 £141.15. 7.
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	Most of the inhabitants are agricultural workers - there are brick and tile works, and a number of flour mills and quarries in the district. The occupations of the inhabitants are healthy, being mainly out-of-doors.
Extent of Unemployment	The Labour Exchange reports that the average weekly number of unemployed was the same as for 1936, namely 340, which includes a district within six miles radius of Ashford, or about 1% of the population of the three districts.

Vital Statistics — Estimated population 9,033

		Totals	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	109	54	55	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 12·5
	Illegitimate	4	2	2	
		113	56	57	
Still Births	Legitimate	6	6	-	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 58
	Illegitimate	1	1	-	
		7	7		
Deaths		122	71	51	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (after adjustment by comparability factor) 10·3

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Deaths
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal Causes	1
Total	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 8.

Death Rate of Infants Under 1 year of age	All infants per 1,000 live births	61
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	64
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	23
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	1
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	-

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year	There was no excessive or unusual mortality during the year.
Causes of sickness specially noteworthy	There were no causes of sickness or invalidity specially noteworthy, nor evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, 1937

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	5	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	3
Other Tuberculous diseases	1	1
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	8	15
Diabetes	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	6	2
Aneurysm	-	-
Heart Disease	24	8
Other circulatory diseases	3	1
Bronchitis	1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1
Other Respiratory diseases	0	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-
Cirrhosis of the liver	-	-
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	-	-
Other digestive diseases	1	0
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	0	3
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	0	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	3	2
Senility	3	0
Suicide	-	-
Other violence	3	2
Other defined diseases	6	6
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	71	51

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Name	Qualifications	Other offices held
MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M. D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District
Stevenson, R.	A.R.S.L., M.S.I.A. Sanitary Inspector	None

(a) Laboratory Facilities — The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs.

(b) Ambulance Facilities — (1) For infectious cases one motor ambulance (Ashford U.D.C.).

(2) For non-infectious cases and accidents one motor ambulance (St. John's).

(3) Maternity patients none.

The ambulance service is generally adequate in the East Ashford area.

(c) Nursing in the home — (1) General. Wye and Chilham are affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

(2) For infectious diseases none.

(d) Clinics and treatment centres — There are school clinics and Orthopaedic clinics, T.B. Dispensary, and Venereal disease clinic at Ashford, provided by the County Council.

(e) HOSPITALS

Name	Situation	Purpose	No. of beds	Management	Nurses
Smallpox Hospital	The Smallpox Hospital at Mersham is now closed, arrangements having been made with the Hollingbourne R.D. to treat possible cases at their Smallpox Hospital.				
	Other infectious diseases:- The East Ashford R.D.C. now send all cases to the Warren Lane Infectious Hospital in the Ashford Urban District.				
Ashford Hospital	King's Avenue	General		Hospital Committee	
	Consultant for any particular disease employed when necessary.				

Co-operation between L.A. and voluntary Hospitals — The Hospital accommodation for the district is adequate. The Local Authority co-operates with the voluntary hospitals in the district. The East Ashford Rural District Council is not a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. This work is carried out by the Kent County Council.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927

There are now no Nursing Homes in the District.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The parishes of Mersham, Aldington, Bonnington, Hurst, Bilsington, Ruckinge, Orlestone, and Warehorne have now a system of trench mains, laid by the Mid Kent Water Company, and minor extensions were made in 1932 in the lower districts. There is now a skeleton of water mains throughout the whole of the Rural District available for the more populated parts. There are detached areas which are dependent on wells and rain-water.

Approximately ¾ mile of new mains were provided during 1936, and a further three miles have been approved.

Nine separate extensions of water mains of a total of 10,549 yards were laid in the East Ashford Rural District during the year 1937, to provide supplies for sparsely populated parts of the district.

The water is generally satisfactory in quality and quantity, with the exception of complaints received with regard to the well at Hinxhill, where oxides are apt to be deposited in the unfiltered water, but, after filtration, the report states that this water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial quality, and is free from metals. The water may be regarded as pure and wholesome and suitable for public purposes.

The water is regularly analysed bacteriologically at least quarterly, and the water reports are very satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage

Wye, Hamstreet, and Mersham are now partially drained and sewered. Kennington and Willesborough are taken now into the Ashford Urban District under the Review of Boundaries Orders.

Rivers and Streams

There is no pollution in this area.

Closet Accommodation

Into the drainage system there are approximately 495 water closets, 861 which discharge into cesspools, 1,169 pail closets, and 342 earth closets or privy middens. The privy middens are gradually being converted; during the year 9 conversions were made, viz:- 5 privy-vault closets were converted to pail closets, 4 pail closets were converted to W.C.s.

Public Cleansing

(a) The Method of collecting dry house refuse

By contract with horse drawn vehicle only.

(b) The Method of collecting refuse from earth closets and privies

By contract with tumbler carts.

(c) The Method of disposing of dry house refuse

By controlled tipping. Refuse tips provided by the Council.

(d) The Method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privies

This is disposed of by contractors, and ploughed into agricultural land.

(e) The Method of cleansing cesspools

This is only undertaken by the Council at Chilham, by contract, Council providing pump and tumbler cart. In other parts of the district, occupiers have to make their own arrangements.

(f) Arrangements for the disposal of cesspool contents

This is only undertaken at Chilham; contractors dispose of the same on agricultural land, and occupiers adopt the same method.

Scavenging and deposition of House Refuse — A scheme for the collection and disposal of dry house refuse by a series of contracts covering the whole of the Rural District, is under consideration by the Council.

(III.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Rural District of East Ashford (1937)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1937	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	9	14	3	3
(a) Dairies	99	120	43	40
Slaughter-houses (Registered / Licensed)	6 / 5	280	4	4
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	Nil	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	Nil	-	-	-
Common lodging houses	Nil	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	Nil	-	-	-
Factories / Workshops / Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	10 / 38 / 4	42	3	3

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

(Other than those enumerated in the above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	-	Refuse Receptacles	5
Keeping of Animals ..	2	Tents, vans and sheds ..	-
Hop-pickers' Camp	8	Smoke Nuisances	-
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard Paving	11
(a) Insufficient ..	5		
(b) Defective	10	Dampness	13
Drainage:-		Roofs and Rain-water Pipes	17
(a) Re-constructed ..	14		
(b) Repaired	6	Floors	26
(c) Cleansed	3		
		Walls and Ceilings	32
Cesspools:-			
(a) Abolished	1	Windows and Ventilation ..	17
(b) Repaired	5		
		Baths, Lavatory Basins and Sinks	15
Offensive Accumulations	2		
Miscellaneous	80	Water supplies	27

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 2,350

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,883

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.s into drainage system ..	495	W.C.s into cesspools ..	861
Earth closets or privy middens	342	Pail closets	1,169

Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies .. 1,178

No. of notices served - Statutory	25	Informal	170
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	14	Batches of clothing ..	14

Legal proceedings and results:- Nil

Amount of food condemned during the year. (Please include approximate weight of items which have not been weighed):- 10 cwts, 7 lbs. (Including carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis.)

(IV.) Shops Act, 1934 — Any action taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of Shops, and to Sanitary conveniences? No action found necessary.

(V.) Smoke Abatement — Any action taken with a view to the abatement of any nuisance from smoke? Any co-operative action with industry? Nil.

(VI.) Swimming Baths and Pools — There are none in the East Ashford Rural District.

(VII.) Eradication of Bed Bugs — Particulars of any action taken for the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to:-

The number of (a) Council houses)
(b) Other houses)
) Nil
(i) Found to be infested)
(ii) Disinfested)

Schools — The sanitary condition and water supply of the schools is fairly good, considering the age of many of them.

SECTION D - H O U S I N G

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-Houses

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 164

Number of inspections made for that purpose 470

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 57

Number of inspections made for that purpose 128

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 24

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those ferred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 34

(2) Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 34

(3) Action under Statutory Powers

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners .. .. Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 11

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. Nil

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.)

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year 9

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 9

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 58

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year .. .. Nil

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year 8

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. 42

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. Nil

(8) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property .. 10
(b) To provide additional accommodation .. 18

(9) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:- The Council have 50 houses in the course of erection, 22 of which are intended to relieve overcrowding, 10 for displaced persons from unfit houses, and 18 for the general needs of the district. These houses meet with the immediate housing needs of the district.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, 1937

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	12	1	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	28		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	2		
Total	42	1	

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Number of Defects: Remedied (3)	Number of Defects: Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:- *				
Want of cleanliness ..				
Want of ventilation ..				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	1	1		
Sanitary Accommodation (Insufficient	1	1		
Sanitary Accommodation (Unsuitable or defective	1	1		
Sanitary Accommodation (Not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)				
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	3	3	-	-

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers in unwholesome premises:- Nil

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

Practically the whole of the milk is produced in the district, and the milk is pure and wholesome in character; the distribution is mostly undertaken by the farmers. There are now 99 dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and they are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the farms and dairies are frequently inspected; 68 samples of Accredited and "Tuberculin Tested" milk were obtained and forwarded to the County Laboratory during 1937. The results were uniformly good on report.

At the end of 1937 there were 20 licensed producers of Accredited milk in the district and 2 of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

Meat

Carcases are regularly inspected at the time of slaughter, or soon after on notice given by the butchers. Shop stalls and vehicles are regularly inspected, and were mostly found in good order.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1937

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	432 including cows	?	156	1589	1199
Number inspected	178	?	76	520	425
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	?	-	2	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1·69	-	-	·38	·71
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2·81	-	-	-	·24

10 cwts, 7 lbs of food was condemned and destroyed during the year.

Adulteration — No special action was taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, etc. The Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Kent County Council.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food — The County Laboratory can be used for this purpose, but it was not found necessary to send any specimens for examination during 1937, except milk samples.

Nutrition — No information on the subject of nutrition was disseminated in 1937.

Hop-pickers' Accommodation

There are 485 hop-pickers' huts at 7 farms, all in the parish of Chilham. No cases of infectious disease occurred among the pickers. Inspections of huts, water supplies, closet and cook-house accommodation were again carried out before and during occupation by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and M.O.H., and conditions were regarded as generally satisfactory.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria — Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified in 1937 against 4 in the previous year. The first case notified was a child attending school, belonging to a household from which 5 notifications were received, and, in the course of investigations into the probable cause of the disease, the house occupied by the patients was found to have very defective drainage, untrapped sink drainage to sewer, no ventilation, and defective inspection chambers. The house was otherwise unfit for habitation, and a Demolition Order has been made which will be carried out when these people are removed into new Council houses now just being finished. All these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. The second case during the year, notified in June, was a child occupying a bungalow, where also insanitary conditions were discovered, which were probably the source of the disease. The only remaining case notified in July was also a young child, and no definite source of the disease could be discovered.

Scarlet Fever — Three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified against 5 in the previous year. The first case in April was a child who had returned a few days before from a visit outside the district, and probably contracted the disease during this visit. The second case, notified in May, was of indefinite origin, and there were no other cases in that part of the district. The only other case notified in August was also of indefinite origin. All three cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Pneumonia	Seven cases of Pneumonia were notified, all these cases were treated at home. Two of them were very young children, and suffered from Broncho-Pneumonia. 3 deaths occurred from this disease.
Influenza	There was very little Influenza prevalent, one of the cases of Pneumonia was notified as Influenzal Pneumonia. 6 deaths occurred from this disease.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified in September, and this child eventually made a good recovery.
Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases	A number of Whooping Cough and Chickenpox cases occurred at the beginning of the year.
School Intimations	School intimations are still sent in by the teachers, as to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases, and regarding contacts from other diseases, a number of school intimations were received as to the prevalence of Impetigo during the winter months.
Immunization Schick and Dick tests	No action was taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.
Other Diseases	No locally contracted Anthrax, epidemic, jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever or psitticosis was reported.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1937

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	3	3	-
Diphtheria	7	7	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid ..	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-
Pneumonia	7	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-
	18	10	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1 - 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmic Neonatorum
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS, 1937

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
45	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
55	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4	1	2	2	3	3	1	1

No non-notified tuberculous deaths were discovered during the year.

(a) Prevention of blindness

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury of the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

(b) Tuberculosis

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

ELHAM RURAL (1937)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area)

Area (in acres)	36,685
Population	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1937) 8,908
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to rate books	2,782
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate	£52,259 £196
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	The majority of the inhabitants of the district are engaged in Agricultural pursuits, but in the villages of Lyminge and Saltwood there are a number of people with private means who have acquired residence there. The occupations of the inhabitants are healthy in character, being mostly out-of-door work.
Extent of Unemployment	The average weekly number of unemployed for 1937 was ten out of a population of 8,908.

Vital Statistics — Estimated population 8,908

		Totals	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	113	57	56	Birth rate per 1,000 of the resident estimated population 13·0.
	Illegitimate	3	2	1	
		116	59	57	
Still Births	Legitimate	13	6	7	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 100
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	
		13			
Deaths		101	52	49	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (after adjustment by comparability factor) 8·0.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes		Deaths
	Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
	Other Puerperal Causes	1
	Total	1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 7·7.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age	All infants per 1,000 live births	51
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	53
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	12
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ..	1
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	1
Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year	There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.	

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy — There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment — There was no evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1937

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	4	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2	2
Other Tuberculous diseases	-	1
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	7	5
Diabetes	0	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	0
Heart Disease	17	21
Aneurysm	-	-
Other circulatory diseases	5	4
Bronchitis	-	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	2
Other Respiratory diseases	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	1	0
Appendicitis	-	-
Cirrhosis of the liver	1	0
Other diseases of liver	-	-
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	0
Other digestive diseases	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	0	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	1	0
Senility	-	-
Suicide	-	-
Other violence	3	0
Other defined diseases	3	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All Causes	52	49

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Name	Qualifications	Other offices held
MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District
Newport, Geo., N.	S.L.E. Board (London)	None

(a) Laboratory Facilities — The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for examination of clinical material, water, milk, and foodstuffs.

(b) Ambulance Facilities — (1) For infectious cases one motor ambulance from Folkestone.

(2) For non-infectious cases and accidents one motor ambulance from Folkestone.

(3) For maternity patients none

(c) Nursing in the home — (1) General. None

(2) For infectious cases none.

(d) Clinic and treatment centres

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by
Maternity and Child Welfare	Parish Hall, Lyminge	Consultations monthly with Dr. Nurse attends alternate Fridays	Kent County Council

The Infectious Hospital is now closed, and the Smallpox hospital will shortly be closed, all cases of infectious disease going to Folkestone; and the Smallpox cases will go to the Dover Smallpox Hospital for treatment.

Co-operation between L.A. and voluntary hospitals — The hospital provision for the district appears to be adequate. The Local Authority co-operates by subscribing to the hospital by Hospital Days, etc.

Cases of illness, other than infectious disease, go to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, or to the General Hospital, Canterbury.

Maternity and Child Welfare — The Elham R.D.C. is not a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority; this service is carried out by the Kent County Council.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 — The Elham R.D.C. is not a Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The mains of the Elham Valley Water Company are available in several parishes in the district, and those of the Folkestone Water Company supply part of one parish. Both sources of water are drawn from deep wells in the chalk, the Elham Valley Water Company's works being at Skeete,Lyminge. The supply drawn from the company's mains is constant. Elham, Lyminge, Saltwood, Hawkinge, and part of Acrise are supplied by these companies. There is also a small private supply at Paddlesworth.

Newington has a good supply of water from the mains connected with two springs at the foot of Peene Hill. The East Kent Water Company's mains are now laid through the parish of Swingfield. Analyses are made quarterly, and the reports are invariably good.

Drainage and Sewerage

A water carriage system of sewerage is now in vogue at Saltwood. Other parts of the district, namely, Lyminge and Elham, and larger villages require main drainage. At present the contents of the pail closets are collected weekly by a contractor who empties the cesspools about once a month, and more frequently when required to do so, The cesspool contents are now being treated at the sewage works of the Elham Union, taken over by the Elham R.D.C. A scheme for the drainage of Lyminge, Elham and Newington is still under consideration by the Elham R.D.C.

Rivers and Streams

There is no pollution.

(i) Closet Accommodation

There are, in the Elham district, 239 W.C.s discharging into a drainage system, 1,765 W.C.s discharging into cesspools; there are 40 earth closets or privy middens, 627 pail closets. Wash down water closets, earth, and pail closets are the type now allowed to be erected. There were no conversions from privies to other types in 1937.

(ii)

(a) The Method of collecting dry house refuse

At Saltwood dry house refuse is collected and taken away by a contractor, In the other parishes the tenants remove it themselves.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies

At Lyminge and Newington the refuse from earth closets and privies is removed by a contractor; in other parishes removed by the tenants themselves.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies

Taken to a dump and covered with earth or other suitable covering.

(d) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools

The Council has a motor cesspool emptier for emptying cesspools at Lyminge. In other parishes tenants make arrangements themselves.

(e) Arrangements for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The contents of cesspools are taken to the sewage works, and passed through tanks and filters - or disposed of on suitable land. Saltwood has a water carriage system of sewerage, and at Lyminge the contents are dealt with at the drainage works of the Public Assistance Authorities. In other parishes the contents are disposed of on land in the vicinity.

(f) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse

Where collected, is taken to a dump. In other parishes tenants dispose of it.

(III.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Rural District of Elham (1937)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1937	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	9	34	2	2
(a) Dairies	187	275	15	15
Slaughter-houses (Registered	5	) 308	1	1
Slaughter-houses (Licensed	2	)		
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	Nil			
Offensive Trades	Nil			
Common lodging houses	Nil			
Houses-let-in-lodgings	Nil			
Factories	8	23)		
Workshops	51	28) 62	3	3
Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	16	11)		

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

(Other than those enumerated in the above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	-	Refuse Receptacles	4
Keeping of Animals	2	Tents, Vans and Sheds	2
Hop-pickers' Camp	-	Smoke Nuisances	-
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard Paving	7
(a) Insufficient	2		
(b) Defective	6	Dampness	12
Drainage:-		Roofs and Rain-water pipes ..	15
(a) Re-constructed	20		
(b) Repaired	16	Floors	8
(c) Cleansed	3		
		Walls and Ceilings	10
Cesspools:-			
(a) Abolished	2	Windows and Ventilation ..	6
(b) Repaired	7		
		Baths, Lavatory Basins and Sinks	12
Offensive accumulations ..	10		
Miscellaneous	15	Water Supplies	9

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 1,446

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,777

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.s into drainage system	239	W.C.s into cesspools ..	1,765
Earth closets or privy middens ..	40	Pail closets	627

Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies 84

Number of notices served - Statutory	8	Informal	84
Number of houses, etc., disinfected	25	Batches of clothing ..	-

Legal proceedings and results:- Nil.

Amount of food condemned during the year. (Please include approximate weight of items which have not been weighed):- 17 cwts, 1 qr, 22 lbs (Including carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis.)

(IV.) Shops Act, 1934 — Any action taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops, and to sanitary conveniences? Shops visited and found to be satisfactory.

(V.) Smoke Abatement — There was no nuisance arising from smoke.

(VI.) Swimming Baths and Pools — There are no swimming baths or pools in the Elham R.D.C.

(VII.) Eradication of Bed Bugs	The number of	(a) Council houses (b) Other houses (i) Found to be infested (ii) Disinfested	No houses were found infested in the Rural District

Schools — The sanitary conditon and water supply of the public elementary schools is satisfactory. Some of them have recently been enlarged and improved, giving more accommodation.

SECTION D - H O U S I N G

(1) Inspection of dwelling-houses

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. 82

Number of inspections made for that purpose 346

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 101

Number of inspections made for that purpose 420

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 20

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 72

(2) Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 72

(3) Action under Statutory Powers

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 3

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners .. .. Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners .. .. Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 14

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 4

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. Nil

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.)

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year .. Nil

(2) Number of families dwelling therein .. .. .. Nil

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein .. .. .. Nil

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year .. .. Nil

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year .. .. Nil

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases .. .. Nil

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. Nil

(8) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property .. .. .. A few approx. 10
(b) To provide additional accommodation .. .. A few approx. 10

(9) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:- Shortage of Housing Accommodation occasioned to some extent by purchase of cottages, and converted for occupation by retired persons.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ELHAM, 1937

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	23		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	28		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	11		
Total	62		

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:-				
Want of cleanliness ..				
Want of ventilation ..				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation (Insufficient / Unsuitable or defective / Not separate for sexes)	1	1		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)				
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	1	1		

Outworkers in unwholesome premises:- Nil.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

The Milk Supply is produced almost entirely within the district, and the milk is, on the whole, pure and wholesome in character. There are now 187 dairies, cowsheds and milk shops on the register. The structural conditions of some of the cowsheds are not up to modern standards, proper drainage being the main defect, and defective flooring in some cases.

The farms and dairies are frequently inspected under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the (Special Designations) Order, 1923 and 1936.

Sixty-seven samples of milk for bacteriological examination were sent to the County Laboratory, and reports on them were, on the whole, satisfactory - 60 for Accredited milk, 6 for "Tuberculin Tested," and 1 for tuberculosis.

(b) Meat

(1) Meat Inspection

Meat carcases are inspected at the time of slaughter, or soon after on notices sent by the butchers. Diseased meat, when condmened, is buried in lime or otherwise destroyed. 17 cwts, 1 qr, 22 lbs were destroyed in 1937.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1937

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected		74	82	187	1517
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					11
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis					.7
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned		2			1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		4			35
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		8%			2%

(2) Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations of 1924

The stores, shops and stalls are regularly inspected, and attention called to the meat regulations.

(c) Adulteration, etc. Administration and sale of Food and Drugs Act — The Elham R.D.C. is not a Local Authority under the sale of Food and Drugs Act - this work is carried out by the Kent County Council.

(d) Chemical and bacteriological examination of Food — All chemical and bacteriological examination of food is carried out at Maidstone, but no specimens were examined in 1937, with the exception of milk.

(e) Nutrition — No dissemination of knowledge or special work was carried out on the subject of nutrition.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever — Twelve cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1937, against 11 in the previous year. The first case occurred at the end of January, and was a child in attendance at the local school, but there were no other cases in the school at the time of notification. The next case did not occur until the beginning of October, and was a child attending the village school, at which a considerable out-break occurred, which I attributed to unsatisfactory cesspool drainage. This was remedied, and while being put right, the school was closed for three weeks, and no further cases occurred. The whole of the cases in connection with the school outbreak occurred in October, and one in December which we regarded as a return case, as it occurred after the return of a brother from the Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria — Four cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, against 2 in the previous year. The first case was notified in February, and was probably contracted outside the district. The next three cases, which occurred in March, were children of the same family, two of them very young children, and the third a school child; the housing conditions of the family were somewhat defective, especially dampness, and this may have been the cause of the disease.

Enteric Fever — Two cases of Enteric Fever were notified, the first in May, and, after enquiries as to the possible cause of the disease, it was considered that the patient did not contract the disease at his residence, and no definite source could be discovered, but one unsatisfactory feature was that the water supply was derived from an underground rain-water tank. The second Enteric Fever case, notified in November, was a patient who had eaten Oysters in a town outside the district, but, on further enquiries made with regard to the Oysters, it was discovered that no trouble had been caused by the supply, and, as the patient had had internal trouble previously, we came to the conclusion that it was a case of doubtful diagnosis.

Pneumonia — Twelve cases of Pneumonia were notified, against 15 in the previous year, and 5 deaths occurred from this disease, and two of the cases were treated in hospital.

Erysipelas	One case of Erysipelas was notified, and made an uneventful recovery.
Influenza	A few cases of Influenza occurred early in the year. 7 deaths were registered from this disease.
Smallpox	No Smallpox occurred during the year.
Malaria and Dysentery	There was no Malaria or Dysentery notified.
School Intimations	The usual school intimations were received with regard to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases, and cases of Whooping Cough, Chickenpox and Impetigo were reported in this way.
Artificial Immunization	No steps have been taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.
Other diseases	No locally contracted Anthrax, epidemic, jaundice, rheumatic fever, undulant fever, glandular fever or psittacosis were reported.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1937

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	12	12	-
Diphtheria	4	4	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	2	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-
Pneumonia	12	2	1
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Total	31	19	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1 - 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	7	1	-	-	-	1	-
10 - 15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 35	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
35 - 45	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1937

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
	4	2	3	1	2	2	-	1

No non-notified Tuberculosis deaths were discovered. Tuberculosis is now well notified in the district.

(a) Prevention of Blindness

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury of the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

(b) Tuberculosis

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL (1937)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area)

Area	39,453 acres.
Population	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1937) 8,479.
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to rate books	2,610.
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate	£35,593. £152.
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural work, and, therefore, in healthy occupations, but a certain number in the villages of Charing and Pluckley are residents who have retired from work.
Extent of Unemployment	Together with Ashford and East Ashford, the weekly average of unemployment was 340 or about 1 % of the population of the three districts.

Vital Statistics — Estimated population 8,479.

		Totals	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	105	51	54	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13·2.
	Illegitimate	7	5	2	
		112	56	56	
Still Births	Legitimate	3	1	2	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 26.
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	
		3			
Deaths		124	59	65	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (after adjustment by comparability factor) 11·0.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Deaths	
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births Nil.
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	
Total	Nil	

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.	All infants per 1,000 live births	80
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	66
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	285
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	18
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough	1
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	Nil

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year	There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy — There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment — There was no evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	1
Other Tuberculous diseases	-	-
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	8	10
Diabetes	0	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	9	6
Heart Disease	14	20
Aneurysm	-	-
Other circulatory diseases	1	3
Bronchitis	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	0	3
Peptic Ulcer	2	0
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	-	-
Appendicitis	1	0
Cirrhosis of the liver	-	-
Other diseases of liver	-	-
Other digestive diseases	1	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Births, Malformations, etc.	5	3
Senility	0	1
Suicide	2	0
Other violence	2	0
Other defined diseases	0	5
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	59	65

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, 1937

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Name	Qualifications	Other Public Offices held
MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District
Lawrence, G. P.	Certificate R. Sanitary Institute, also for Meat and foods	None

(a) Laboratory Facilities — The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk, and foodstuffs.

(b) Ambulance Facilities — (1) For infectious cases one motor ambulance

(2) For non-infectious cases and accidents one motor ambulance (St. John's)

(c) Nursing in the home — (1) General. None

(2) For infectious cases none

The Health Visitor is now under the control of the County Council.

(d) Clinics and treatment centres — None, except under the County Council.

HOSPITALS

The Smallpox Hospital, 12 beds, at Bethersden, will shortly be closed under the Kent C. C. scheme, when Smallpox cases will be sent to Hollingbourne for treatment.

The Infectious Hospital at Westwell is now closed, all cases of infectious disease, except Tuberculosis, are now treated at Warren Lane in the Ashford Urban District when it is necessary.

Cases of sickness other than infectious disease are treated at the Voluntary Hospital at Ashford and Canterbury.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The West Ashford Council is not a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority, but is a Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

Nursing Homes

There is only one Nursing Home registered in the West Ashford District. No new applications for Registration were received during 1937.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

The district is supplied chiefly by the mains of the Mid Kent Water Company. The water comes from a deep well at Charing, sunk into the lower greensand, and from which it is pumped to a reservoir on the side of Charing Hill, 494 feet above ordnance datum. Water from this reservoir can be distributed by gravitation over practically the whole district. In addition, the company possesses small gravitation works at Pluckley. The water is analyzed quarterly, and good reports have been received.

Drainage and Sewage

There is a system of sewage with disposal works at Bethersden, Charing, Smarden, and Great Chart. At the disposal works at Bethersden and Smarden conditions are now satisfactory - alterations have been carried out which have put them in better condition.

Rivers and Streams

There is no pollution of any river or stream.

Closet Accommodation

There are 770 W.C.s to drainage system, 625 W.C.s discharge into cesspools. There are 830 pail closets, and 351 privy middens or earth closets in the district. Water closets and pail closets are the only type allowed to be erected in the district. Ten privies were converted to pail closets, and 2 pail closets were converted into W.C.s during the year.

Public Cleansing

(a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse

Voluntary collections in various parishes have been attempted.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies

Removed by tenants.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse

One or more refuse dumps in each parish, no control over dumping.

(d) The Method of Disposing of Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies

Usually disposed of by burying or digging contents in on land adjoining premises; in the case of privies, contents are removed by owner or occupier, and used as manure.

(e) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools

Usually undertaken by builders and others; two sewerage carts are provided in the district by the parishes of Charing and Kingsnorth, builders and others using same.

(f) The Arrangements for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents

Usually by land irrigation.

(III.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Rural District of West Ashford (1937)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1937	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	8	2	2	1
(a)Dairies	124	155	59	47
Slaughter-houses (Registered	8	324	1	1
Slaughter-houses (Licensed	7			
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	2	-	-	-
Common lodging houses	-	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	-	-	-	-
Factories	14	4	1	1
Workshops	17	4		
Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	-	-	-	-

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

(Other than those enumerated in the above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	5	Refuse Receptacles	-
Keeping of Animals	-	Tents, Vans and Sheds ..	-
Hop-pickers' Camp	-	Smoke Nuisances	-
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard Paving	11
(a) Insufficient	15		
(b) Defective	18	Dampness	19
Drainage:-		Roofs and Rain-water pipes	42
(a) Re-constructed ..	4		
(b) Repaired	7	Floors	21
(c) Cleansed	5		
		Walls and Ceilings	100
Cesspools:-			
(a) Abolished	-	Windows and Ventilation ..	35
(b) Repaired	1		
		Baths, Lavatory Basins and Sinks	13
Offensive accumulations ..	3		
Miscellaneous	108	Water Supplies	16

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 3,184

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,625

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.s into drainage system ..	770	W.C.s into cesspools	625
Earth closets or privy middens ..	351	Pail closets	830

Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies .. 720

Number of notices served - Statutory 6 Informal 75

Number of houses, etc., disinfected 26 Batches of clothing .. 28

Legal proceedings and results:- No legal proceedings were instituted at the instigation of this department during 1937.

Amount of food condemned during the year. (Please include approximate weight of items which have not been weighed.):- 2 tons, 4 cwts, 3 qrs. 26 lbs. (Including 20 carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis.)

(IV.) Shops — Particulars of any action taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences:- All shops inspected during the year. No action necessary.

(V.) Smoke Abatement — No action necessary.

(Vl.) Swimming Baths and Pools — There are no swimming baths in this district.

(VII.) Eradication of Bed Bugs — Particulars of any action taken with regard to the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to the number of (a) Council houses (b) Other houses (i) Found to be infested (ii) Disinfested:- No houses were found infested by bed bugs.

Schools — The sanitary condition of the schools is good considering the age of some of the buildings. The water supply is generally satisfactory.

SECTION D - H O U S I N G

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) approx. 200

Number of inspections made for that purpose .. 1,087

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 79

Number of inspections made for that purpose 925

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 20

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation to reported last year approx. 800

(2) Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 18

(3) Action under Statutory Powers

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. Nil

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.)

(a) Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at end of year 29

Number of families dwelling therein 29

Number of persons dwelling therein 200

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year .. .. Nil

(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year 5

Number of persons concerned in such cases 36

(d) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding .. .. Nil

(e) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property .. 34
(b) To provide additional accommodation .. 18

Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:- The Council are proposing to erect 52 houses to relieve this shortage.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WEST ASHFORD, 1937

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	4	-	-
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	4	1	-
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	-	-	-
Total	8	1	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:- *				
Want of cleanliness ..	1	1	-	-
Want of ventilation ..				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation (Insufficient / Unsuitable or defective / Not separate for sexes)				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:-				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)				
Other offences .. .. (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	1	1	-	-

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outworkers in unwholesome premises:- Nil.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

The milk supply is produced almost entirely within the district, and the milk is, on the whole, pure and wholesome in character. There are now 124 dairies, cowsheds and milk shops on the register. The structural condition of the cowsheds generally is in a fair condition. The Sanitary Inspector has inspected a large number of dairies and cowsheds during the year, and a lot of work has been done to bring them up to modern standards.

Two samples were taken during the year for detection of Tubercle; also samples of ordinary milk were examined and, on the whole, reported good.

Fifty-six samples were taken and examined under the Accredited Milk Scheme, with results as follows:-

42 complied with the requirements,
7 of these were reported extremely clean,
7 not satisfactory, and
14 did not comply with requirements.

One licence was granted for the sale of milk under the Special Designations Order, 1923.

(b) Meat and other foods

Meat carcases are inspected at the time of slaughter, or soon afterwards on notice sent by the butcher. Diseased meat, when condemned, is buried in lime or burnt in the Urban Destructor. 2 tons, 4 cwts, 3 qrs, 26 lbs were destroyed in 1937.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned During 1937

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	Approx. 320	60	12	570	1,500
Number inspected	170	50	8	350	950
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	14	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	20	5	-	13	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	11·7	10·0	-	7·7	·42
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned	1	2	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	3	-	-	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6·4	10·0	-	-	·52

The stalls and shops were regularly inspected, and attention called to the Meat Regulations of 1924.

(c) Adulteration — The Council is not a Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and samples, when necessary, are taken by the Kent County Council for examination.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological examination of food — The examination of food is carried out at the Kent County Council Laboratory at Maidstone, which is particularly used with regard to milk and water examination.

(e) Nutrition — No information has been circulated with regard to this matter.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever — Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified against 14 in the previous year. The first two cases notified early in January were cases which occurred at the Stanhope School, Kingsnorth, and were probably a continuation of the school outbreak which occurred at the end of the previous year. Six cases were notified in February, 3 of these were children attending the village school, and these cases were probably due to the introduction of a carrier into the school. Later in February 3 further cases occurred in connection with the Stanhope school outbreak, and in April a further case occurred in connection with the Stanhope School. The last case notified during the year was that of a man employed in one of the services, and he was removed to a Naval Hospital for treatment.

Diphtheria — Seven cases of Diphtheria were notified against 7 in the previous year, the first case, which occurred in a Children's Home, was probably due to a carrier. A further case was notified in July, and certain sanitary defects were discovered at the residence of this patient, which were, in all probability, the cause of the disease. Three notifications were received in September, all children of the same family, and were probably due to a carrier attending the village school. The next case was notified in October, and most likely contracted the disease during his occupation. The last case notified during the year occurred in December, and this patient resided at premises where the sink drainage and other conditions were found to be insanitary, and there is very little doubt that this was the cause of the trouble.

Enteric Fever — One case of Enteric Fever was notified in April, and, after extensive enquiries by the M.O.H., it was discovered that the drainage arrangements were unsatisfactory, and this was remedied and no further case occurred.

Pneumonia — Twenty-three cases of Pneumonia were notified against 16 in the previous year, 11 of the cases occurred among inmates of the Public Assistance Institution, and 10 deaths were registered from this disease.

Influenza	A certain number of cases of Influenza occurred during the year, and 2 deaths were registered from this disease.
Smallpox	No cases of Smallpox occurred during the year.
School Intimations	The usual school intimations were received with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases, and also with regard to contacts with notifiable diseases. There were a few cases of Whooping Cough among the children during the year.
Artificial Immunization	No steps have been taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.
Other Diseases	No cases of locally contracted Anthrax, jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or psittacosis were reported.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1937

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	13	13	-
Diphtheria	7	7	-
Enteric Fever	1	1	-
Puerperal Fever	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Pneumonia	23	1	13
	44	22	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysi-pelas	Pneu-monia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	1	1	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	1	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	3	2	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	7	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	1	1	1	-	-	2
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	-	2
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	6
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	13

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysi-pelas	Pneu-monia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	3
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	7

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
55	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	5	1	1	1	3	1	-	-

No non-notified deaths were found in the district. On the whole, Tuberculosis is now well notified in the area.

Prevention of Blindness

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

Tuberculosis

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.
